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SUGAR EXPORTERS CRITICIZE U.S., EEC

PA281205Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2116 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jul (LATIN)--The Economic Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [GEPLACEA] today harshly criticized the United States, accusing it of causing the drop in sugar prices by delaying its ratification of the international sugar agreement. In a communique released after an extraordinary 2-day meeting, the organization also criticized the EEC. The document added that the present international price of 6 cents per pound is unjustifiable if one takes into consideration the supply and demand situation which exists in the market.

It added that GEPLACEA studies place the supply of sugar, taking into consideration the quotas of the agreement, at 12.7 million tons while the demand is for 11.8 million tons, leaving a surplus of 900,000 tons. The communique said that this surplus could be decreased by 50 percent by taking into consideration the decrease in the exports of several member countries, leaving a surplus of 450,000 tons, or 3.5 percent of the total supply, which would have no negative effect on prices.

The document said that at the meeting it was agreed that eight factors have caused the price decrease. They are:

Tariffs and taxes imposed on U.S. sugar imports.

The speculation in the U.S. market prompted by the delay in the ratification of the agreement.

Possible delays in the approval of implementation laws after the government ratifies the agreement.

Lack of a sugar policy in the United States.

Enormous pressure by sugarmill owners and refineries in the United States to apply protectionist measures through import taxes.

Reluctance by the EEC to ratify the agreement.

High subsidies paid by the EEC member countries to producers, which is often 2.5 times the market price.

Exports of 3.5 million tons from the community to the free sugar market.

The meeting recommended that the member countries explain to their principal buyers the economic emergency which they are experiencing as a result of the drop in price. It also recommended that pressure be exercised to eliminate the negative factors which depress the price.

BOMB KILLS DAUGHTER OF NAVAL CHIEF OF STAFF

FY011311Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1255 GMT 1 Aug 78 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Aug--A powerful bomb exploded today in a dividing wall in the apartment of the chief of staff of the navy, Vice Adm Armando Lambruschini, in the suburb of Recoleta. Lambruschini's 15-year-old daughter and at least one of his guards were killed and other people were injured. The explosion also caused four floors of the neighboring building to collapse and caused heavy damage to several nearby apartments.

VIOLA SPEAKS UPON BEING SWORN-IN AS ARMY CHIEF

FY312143Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 31 Jul 78 FY

[Speech by Argentine Army Commander in Chief Roberto Eduardo Viola at swearing-in ceremony in Buenos Aires on 31 July--live]

[Text] I take over as commander in chief of the army fully aware of the enormous responsibility this post involves. I take over command of this branch, which on 24 March 1976, together with the other two armed forces branches, launched the process of national reorganization, fulfilling its basic mission within the fatherland. I take over as commander without any personal obligations or commitments. My only obligations will be those established by the laws and regulations and my only commitments will be those I have with the army.

My tenure in this position with which I have been honored will be marked by a decisive support for the national government, an effort to increase the military power of my branch and the development of actions necessary for the protection of national security and order. We will continue our actions in the struggle against terrorism until we achieve its total annihilation, seeking to eradicate it once and for all from our nation.

The army's specific scope of action will be to continue its training and the improvement of its equipment to be able to fulfill, regardless of the sacrifice this may imply, its mission of safeguarding the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. A cast-iron dedication to service and a cast-iron cohesion within this branch will be the main factors that will allow us to follow the course leading to the final objective that has been established.

Lately the army has given more than enough proof of its capability for action and its moral values. The population is now awakening after a long lethargy, a long period of continuing frustrations. These are the two essential factors which enable us to face our country's future with growing optimism. The army is carrying out the basic objectives of the process of national reorganization, disregarding demagogic populism or discriminatory elitism. These objectives are the establishment of a stable and modern democracy, a truly representative democracy with traditionally republican meaning and a sense of solidarity, supported by broad nationwide trends of opinion, the main pillar of our country.

I urge the army to redouble its efforts, as it has always done, so we can attain the supreme national objectives with a spirit of sacrifice and a dedication to service. I call upon God, Our Lord, source of reason and justice, and ask for the protection of the Virgin Mary, that same Virgin which General Belgrano called upon to protect our national flag, to be with us through this new stage to which God has brought us.

This unit [the Patricios Regiment] will act as representative of the entire army when you answer the traditional call I will make to you now: Argentine Army, discipline and courage!

SILES ZUAZO DEMANDS ELECTIONS WITHIN ONE YEAR

PY311759Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1858 GMT 29 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 29 July--Former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo charged during a press conference today that the armed forces high command is divided exactly at a time when there are increased risks of armed conflict due to the arms race going on in the area. Siles Zuazo also demanded that general elections be held within a year.

According to the former president and presidential candidate of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP], the annulled elections of 9 July and the 21 July seizure of power have created a political, social and institutional crisis, due to replacement of the popular choice with an adulterated government lacking any legitimate representativeness. He said that the most significant aspect of the 9 July election was the people's conscientious support of democracy, a fact which dignifies the large peasant groups. He said that from now on it will be impossible to have democracy in Bolivia without the active participation of peasants.

The opposition candidate said that he has requested the OAS to send a special commission to investigate the attacks on miners, peasants, teachers and Catholic and Methodist clerics.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS WANT NEW ELECTIONS IN 1979

PY292003Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The presidential announcement that new elections will be called by 1980 has brought several political reactions, which Panamericana has already reported. The latest reaction is from the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], pointing out that the opposition parties must be called in and consulted to determine the election date, because they are the sectors which are most directly affected and the most competent. The PDC states that this subject interests the whole nation and is not the exclusive interest of any particular group. The PDC points out that the electoral law stipulates a proportional sharing of mandates and the single multicolor and multisymbol ballot which the opposition parties requested should be used in the 9 July elections. Therefore, the PDC says, to postpone the elections in order to reform the electoral law is simply a dilatory maneuver.

The PDC stressed that the 100th anniversary of the loss of the coast is no valid or serious arguement for not holding elections in 1979. On the contrary, it is not the politicians but rather mockery and neglect of their legitimate rights which divide Bolivians. The PDC asserts that elections, instead of dividing us, will unite us around our republican institutions, democratically constituted with the votes of the citizens. The party also reports that Rene Bernal Escalante has been made a member of the PDC national committee.

FRENCH WOMAN EXPELLED ON POLITICAL INTERFERENCE CHARGES

PY311529Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Jul 78 PY

[Text] A French woman was expelled from the country in the wake of the events of 21 July on charges of having meddled in domestic politics during the 9 July elections. Corine Cohen, a sociologist, has been residing in Bolivia since March [year indistinct] without permanent residence documents. She left Bolivia last Friday. While in Bolivia she worked with a peasant organization in the Department of Chuquisaca.

KIDNAPING, OTHER CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST CONTRERAS

PY010217Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 1 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 31 Jul--The former chief of the onetime Chilean National Intelligence Directorate (DINA), Gen Manuel Contreras (ret) was formally charged in court today with kidnaping and illegal harassment of 69 persons. Relatives of missing persons today presented a 300-page long criminal action which included the names of all persons responsible for the above-mentioned crimes. The action, submitted by 10 lawyers, provides details of each of the 69 cases, providing the names of persons involved, places of detention, sworn statements of witnesses and other background material, according to the sponsors of the criminal action. The names of the 69 persons had also appeared in the list of allegedly missing persons released some time ago. According to news reports received here from Washington, the U.S. courts will soon request the extradition of General Contreras and two other army officers on the grounds of alleged involvement in the murder of former Socialist Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier which took place in Washington in 1976.

PINOCHET MEETS WITH LABOR UNION LEADERS

PY311604Y Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 29 Jul 78 p 2 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago--President Augusto Pinochet was asked yesterday to reestablish the union machinery which was suspended in Chile 5 years ago.

The petition was made during a meeting Pinochet had with more than 1,500 labor leaders at Government House. Some of the leaders submitted their economic problems and repeated their support for the military junta, which took power in 1973.

When he closed the meeting the chief of state announced that in September the government will increase the income of pensioners, grant a bonus to workers with family responsibilities [cargas familiares] and improve the incomes of professors, all of which will require an investment of approximately $220 million.

"This has financial backing. It would cost nothing to issue money without support, but everything that is done here has the necessary financing," he added.

More than 10 leaders acted as speakers at this second meeting of the year with the government. Most of them emphasized economic difficulties and asked for a return to the regulations regarding collective negotiations with employers which were suspended after the military takeover on 11 September 1973. They also indirectly mentioned a return to union elections in order to overcome what they called "the current crisis of representativeness" among leaders.

"The workers have given their best during these 5 years, with discipline and responsibilty which any country would desire," said Federico Mujica, president of the private employees confederation, "but the time has come when sacrifice must be shared," he added.

A peasant leader asserted: "We support the policies of the government junta but we wish to truly participate in Chile's history."

Guillermo Medina, a leader of the copper miners, when referring to the dissident sectors of unionism, said: "We have enemies within our fatherland. You can count on the support of workers, Mr President, because this thing about the government falling tomorrow or the day after is nothing but a rumor," added Medina.

LIBERALS, CONSERVATIVES TO JOINTLY STUDY GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

PA010156Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and former President Misael Pastrana Borrero agreed today to study a legislative program which will be submitted to Congress by the next administration. Pastrana Borrero revealed this after a meeting with Turbay Ayala which lasted more than 4 hours. Pastrana said that commissions will be formed with leaders from both traditional parties to study the initiatives which the government will submit to Congress.

Pastrana Borrero said that a new stage of national agreements has been initiated between the two traditional parties. He made this statement after a long meeting with the president-elect. He recalled that the sector which he heads strongly opposed President Lopez Michelsen's administration because he wanted it that way. [sentence as heard] Speaking of the subjects discussed at his meeting with Turbay Ayala, he indicated that they analyzed the country's political, social, institutional and other problems.

THREE HEADS OF GOVERNMENT TO ATTEND INAUGURATION

PA010259Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Three heads of government have now confirmed their participation in the inauguration ceremonies of President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. They are Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, Ecuadorean President of the Supreme Council of Government Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano and Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos. It was added that the Peruvian Government will send a delegation led by its government minister.

NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY SLAYS FORMER MAYOR OF MORALES

PA311857Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Rebels of the National Liberation Army [ELN] reappeared in southern Bolivar Department today when they shot and killed the former mayor of Morales municipality, [word indistinct] Alfonso de la Rosa. The rebels attacked De La Rosa's home. They also shot his daughter, Nancy de la Rosa, leaving her seriously wounded.

The group was led by a man known as Alirio. Subversive literature of the ELN was left at De La Rosa's home. RCN correspondent in Santander Hector Gomez reported that joint army and police forces are following the rebels, who fled to the mountains. The authorities feel the action was the result of a personal vendetta.

FARC KILLS TWO CRIMINALS IN SIBERIA

PA282114Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Florencia, Caqueta--This morning, a command of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] appeared in the town of Siberia, Puerto Rico jurisdiction, south of Caqueta. The FARC command shot two criminals to death and freed another one who was imprisoned in the local jail. The insurgents accused the criminals of supplanting the FARC in order to blackmail and extort area cattlemen. Rafael and Eliecer Zuniga were riddled with bullets in the Siberia prison. In the meantime, Florentino Caicedo was removed from prison and taken to the mountains. The three criminals had been able to amass 4 million [currency not specified] as a result of extortion and blackmail.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL REJECTS CFP VOTE COUNT REQUEST

PA281429Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Jose Baquero de la Calle, president of the Electoral Tribunal, today denied the request made by the representative of Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] to speed up the final vote count by working two shifts a day. Rafael Marquez Moreno asked the Electoral Tribunal to work two shifts to speed up the vote count to determine the two winning tickets that will participate in the run-off elections. Baquero replied that the tribunal is going to meet in the morning to discuss legal and administrative problems involving the tribunal. Nevertheless, several political leaders have insisted that the vote count be speeded up because, at the present rate, the work will take more than the specified 46 days.

The Electoral Tribunal president rejected a proposed amendment to the election law regulations permitting a change in one of the presidential tickets participating in the run-off elections. Baquero explained that the election law regulations permit a change in presidential tickets for supervening reasons, notably death, sickness, justified [words indistinct] loss of nationality, loss of citizenship rights, or absence from the country.

VOTES FROM 24 PRECINCTS ANNULLED

PA292249Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Last night the Supreme Electoral Tribunal annulled [the votes from] 24 of the 45 precincts in Esmeraldas which it had counted for the 16 July presidential and vice presidential elections. The court made the decision after determining that several envelopes containing election records had been mutilated. In other cases, records did not bear the signature of the president and secretaries of the respective electoral boards. Furthermore, there were several cases in which the records of the sectional elections, rather than of the presidential and vice presidential elections, had been included.

This no surprise to me; it is only a faint reflection of what will happen next, said Rafael Arizaga, vice president of the tribunal. However, other tribunal members said that fraud will not prevail. Representatives of several political parties rejected what they described as the package vote-rigging [paquetazo] characterizing the electoral fraud.

In the meantime, presidential candidate Raul Clemente Huerta Rendon has said that the slowness of the official vote count is harming him tremendously and is giving a psychological advantage to Dr Jaime Roldos Aguilera, alleged winner of the first round of the elections.

After listing a number of alleged irregularities in the unofficial count of the election results and in the mechanism whereby many electoral boards were dispatched [despachadas], Huerta Rendon referred to the fact that the tribunal itself has stated that there are approximately 100,000 votes to be counted, many of which are from the provinces of Manabi and Esmeraldas, considered by Huerta as bastions of the Ecuadorean Radical Liberal Party.

DOMINGO LAINO INTERVIEWED ON CIRCUMSTANCES OF DETENTION

PY3122l4Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 31 Aug 78 p 9 PY

[Text of undated interview with Domingo Laino in a cell of the Tacumbu Penitentiary]

[Text] Domingo Laino indicated at the beginning of the interview that "it is important to stress that the reports which were published in the newspapers regarding the initial kidnaping are correct in the sense that I was taken, with some violence naturally, at the corner of Peru and Mariscal Lopez avenues by people dressed in civilian clothes who pushed me into a vehicle, and that they took me to the investigations department where, after a variety of accusations of a sort which are well known by everyone, they put handcuffs on me and with the handcuffs on I remained for 60 hours standing up without sleep--in other words, from Friday the 7th at noon until Sunday the 9th at midnight. I had nothing to eat until approximately noon on Monday the 9th. This was reported by my wife, so therefore everyone knows about it."

Laino continued: "Now I must say that I was the object of very severe illegal abuse, especially so considering the principles signed by Paraguay in the OAS and international agreements, and the fact that it was such a short time after the Paraguayan Government had been urged to respect human rights. And yet they have been very harsh with me. Nevertheless, while I was standing up for hours and hours and not being able to sleep, I thought about what kind of situation Mario Arzamendia, Arturo Bernal and Silvano Flores went through, and of many others who went in alive and left dead--persons without a name for themselves with very little known about them. What kind of treatment was given them? This was my constant worry.

"One of the great satisfactions I have had here in the Tacumbu Penitentiary is that of hearing of Doroteo Grandell's release, that peasant leader who is a member of the Colorado Party. Another important aspect which I wish to indicate is that of the great interest the police of the investigations department showed in my signing statements against myself.

"And in addition there was a time when they told me not to sign this statement but to sign another one, and they showed me a typwritten page."

[Question] What was written on the page?

[Answer] "The page was shown to me from a distance but I was able to read some words such as bombs, radios, Maoism, communism, Marxism and something about the U.S. left. This is what I could see from a certain distance from the desk, but naturally they were serious accusations which were being made to harm me. Of course, they were statements which I did not make and there was great interest that I sign. In addition, Angel Mario Ali, the police lawyer, tried to persuade me on several occasions, in a friendly way, to make the statement and sign it because it was a traditional police procedure. I told him that he, as a lawyer, should know better than I that this could not be. He then spoke to me about the tradition and that it had always been done this way. Now, on the other hand, policemen in civilian clothes were aggressive in such a way that at times I was given a punch and a kick because I refused to sign the statements."

[Question] Did they ever hit you in a continous manner?

[Answer] "They never hit me continuously, only a punch on the head and a kick in the pants. But, I was the object of torture in the sense that I was made to go up and down staircases until I perspired and all of my body was wet. Then they placed an aluminum bucket containing beans over my head and hit the bottom of the bucket. Naturally the noise was infernal and I felt asphyxiated."

[Question] Can you identify the person who did these things?

[Answer] "It was an officer dressed in civilian clothes, a law student, according to what he himself told me at one time. Now, on the other hand, I was controlled by two persons regarding the verbal aggression. I was totally incommunicado. I did not know what was happening outside. The only thing was that one day there was a noticeable amount of activity in the investigations department during the evening.

"They came in and left and I listened to what they were saying. Oh, there was an impressive amount of activity. More than 1,000 young people must have come and gone. Now that I am here (in the penitentiary) and I can read the newspapers, I know it was the day when there was a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy. This question of making a statement against my will has made me think a lot about the other statements of fellow members of the opposition and peasants, including some of those who have been tried, such as Lugo Rodriguez and Acevedo and the Bogado Gondra case. Because the judge took these statements into account in handing down 2- or 3-year sentences against them, I can now really understand that the investigations department is a springboard of lies and falsehoods. It is really a very serious question because as a consequence of this experience--and I can say that it has been fortunate one--I have been able to get a close look at the system which is reigning in Paraguay despite the fact that it is not the first time I have been lodged in the Tacumbu National Penitentiary. I was a prisoner here in 1962. Naturally the case was dismissed, but I have been here and I know all about the deceitful system. I have also been detained several times in the investigations department.

"Naturally, I did have some knowledge, but as I was deputy for 10 years I was not detained during all that time, although I was beaten once by parapolice groups at the Catholic University and I was also threatened with physical aggression at the University of Villarrica. But I was never arrested, so that after a decade I am again living this situation, and it is really a fortunate experience," Laino said while fixing the poncho he was wearing when he received us.

[Question] Who do you think is responsible for your detention and what did they charge you with?

[Answer] "They never told me the reasons for my detention or who gave the order. But when I was at the investigations department that Friday when I was detained, there were so many phone calls to the department. I heard phones ringing at the sentry post every 5 minutes. There were continuous calls. Then later they sent me to the dining room where I continued standing up without being allowed to sleep. And some times I fell down because I was falling sleep standing up, and the two guards behind me would make me stand up again. They said to me: Walk, walk, so you won't fall asleep, walk. So I began to walk and there were moments I could not bear it any longer. And as I could not use my hands because they were cuffed, I fell down on the floor, and they were probably afraid I would hurt myself.

"Returning to the phone calls, I can say that there were many and I had the impression that the person who was calling was very important because of the effect they caused. They were all snapping to attention and talking solicitously. I could not hear what they said, but I felt as if the person who was calling was very important. Of course, those people charged with my custody were only following orders. I could not blame any fellow countryman at the investigations department for what had happened, or for what was done to me.

"They were only following orders, and naturally we can presume who is responsible for all this because the police only do what they are told, and as a policeman he has to obey. So, by no means do I want to blame any of my fellow countrymen who were charged with my custody and my torture at the investigations department."

[Question] It is said that you were in Czechoslovakia for 3 years.

[Answer] "Well, the government not only says that I was in Czechoslovakia for 3 years, it also says, or had officially said in congress, that I was receiving $25,000 as an agent of Moscow. Then, when we dealt with the problem of drug trafficking in Paraguay and its Latin American connection to the United States, it was also said that I was a CIA agent. Finally, when I presented my project in congress for the nationalization of the Paraguayan Refinery Inc. they said I was being paid by the refinery. According to the government, I was everybody's agent.

"The report on the Czechoslovakia question, which is of interest now because they mentioned it again, is totally wrong. I was in Europe for approximately 4 years. I made my specialization studies in Naples, at the University of Rome and at the Social Sciences Institute in The Hague. I also worked as an unskilled laborer in a small town where the factory for Opel automobiles is located 10 minutes by train from Frankfurt. There I remember earning 4 marks per hour, and according to the exchange rate at that time, 4 marks was $1, and I earned some $8 a day. Of course, I had sufficient resources so that at the end I made a tour through Czechoslovakia. I was in Pilsen where I tasted the good beer. Then I went to another city and also visited Prague on an excursion with a Mexican diplomat, with a Colombian diplomat named Restrepo, and with other friendly diplomats from Western countries. I spent a week in Prague, no more, and naturally it is obvious that that 1 week was inflated into 3 years. I was also in East Berlin, but only at the special invitiation of the FRG Government.

"As a student in Rome, an invitation arrived through the FRG Embassy in Rome and a group of students were invited to visit West Berlin and they also told us that we would also visit East Berlin--that is, it was part of the program--but it was the FRG which organized the tour. Now the police also said I was in Poland, and I can assert that I have never been to that country."

[Question] They say that you made connections with leftists. What is that all about?

[Answer] "Well, I do not know what connections they are talking about. The main connection, according to my file, although I do not want to talk about the subject of my trial because we and my lawyers are studying the strategy to be adopted, I think they are referring to the connection with WOLA [Washington Office for Latin America] and I made this connection publicly. Even the newspapers published the fact that Domingo Laino was invited by WOLA to visit the United States. They also say that one of those allegedly implicated was Marie Louise Greenberg, twice arrested in the United States, who had been a member of the Revolutionary Union, a Maoist organization which fought against the Vietnam war, and I think that situation was cleared up perfectly well.

"The person I really made connections with is Sister Jo Marie Griesgraber, and she is deputy director of WOLA, a well-known organization in the United States. It is the largest such private institution because of the weight it has within the U.S. social context and because of its influence in government circles."

[Question] What do you think of the political situation in our country?

[Answer] "I think the political situation in Paraguay is very interesting. I think it is interesting because through my own experience, through what has happened to me and the reaction this question has had, it leads us to believe that a unity is taking place among Paraguayan democratic parties, including the authentic Radical Liberal Party, the Febrerist Revolutionary Party and the Christian Democratic Party. I have also seen and am honored by the declaration of the Popular Colorado Movement--the Colorado Party in exile--which gathers Colorado leaders who are of great importance and significance. This movement has even offered me two lawyers for my defense."

[Question] Who are these lawyers?

[Answer] "I do not know their names, but I did receive an offer. The only thing I mean is that within the context of this situation we are now experiencing in Paraguay, there are great possibilities of attaining a democratization. I believe that the Paraguayan problem is well known abroad. I will not deny the fact that I have been in Washington, that I have spoken with the OAS Inter-American Commission. They know about the situation in the country. They have released an extraordinary paper, a truthful document, within their capabilities and according to the information they have received. It is obvious that among other countries ruled by dictatorships such as Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, etc., Paraguay has received more criticism with regard to the human rights situation.

"I also believe that my arrest has awakened the interest of nine European countries as well, something which has no precedent. Leaders like Willy Brandt, Mario Soares, Helmut Schmidt and the great democrat Edward Kennedy, have all pointed out the situation in Paraguay. The country is being examined by the international community, I would even say by the entire world, meaning the Western world. At the same time, I believe that the coming times will leave no room for fascism in Latin America. There is no doubt that fascism is running out of time. Sometimes I listen to the program "The Voice of the Colorado Party, because there are other Colorados and I believe that the majority does not think the way the officialists do--and they are still harping on the communist danger.

"This danger is their justification, a cure-all medicine which they have used to maintain the opressive regime, because here everyone is a communist. The police say that Carlos Alberto Gonzalez [former leader of the Radical Liberal Party] is a communist, that so-and-so is a communist--in fact, that we the opponents are all communists.

"Obviously nobody believes in this any more. If previously the government found it profitable to keep certain communists in prison for 20 years and to uphold the banner of anticommunism because this resulted in more loans, more aid, more weapons, it no longer works. All this must end once and for all. We have had enough lies and farces because farces and lies have been used too much to destroy truly authentic democratic leaders and to destroy the birth of a democracy which this country sorely needs.

"I recently read that there is some unease with regard to this Itaipu business, which we brought up some time ago. We will have fixed prices for power for 50 years, and we brought up this matter several years ago. Obviously we failed to do anything. We were unable to influence the government because our congress is corrupt. It is no congress, in fact. None of the parliamentarians is elected by the people. The Colorado congressmen are appointed and unanimously voted for by the executive board of the Colorado Party, and the radical liberals are not appointed by the people either; they are appointed at odd times among buddies in collusion with the government. So there is nothing there.

"However, I am optimistic about the current situation, and I believe it will improve. It is bound to improve. I would even say that it is improving."

[Question] What do you think about the national government?

[Answer] "I believe it is a de facto government. There is no use fooling ourselves. I believe that the press and the public in general are well aware of the conditions under which the latest elections developed, so everything is pretty clear. We are not the only ones who know about it. It is also well known abroad. So let us not deceive ourselves, please. There is no doubt that this is a de facto government."

[Question] What do you think about your current situation?

[Answer] "I am obviously concerned about my situation, but happily I believe that it concerns a large portion of the Paraguayan people. At least they have shown it to be so. What will happen? Well, for the time being I am at the disposal of the judge, and in a system like ours I would not know exactly what the judge is going to rule concerning my imprisonment. Even a magician would find it difficult to know what is going to happen. In any case I do not believe there are any charges capable of depriving me of my freedom. I believe myself to be innocent. I did no more than fulfill my duties as an opponent, an honest opponent and a democrat who says what he feels and thinks, as I have always done.

"There is no reason for me to be here (in prison). This is a place for smugglers, drug traffickers and other people who violate the law. But I fear that the smugglers are walking on Palma Street while I am here. This, however, is part of the political framework prevailing in this country. In the meantime I feel optimistic. Whatever the ruling against me may be, I will endure it. I trust in the Paraguayan people and I trust in these new movements of parties which join on the basis of democratic principles because the future belongs to them. Without democracy and freedom our people would be unable to live."

WOLA REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE WITHOUT SEEING OFFICIALS

PY292007Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 29 Jul 78 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] The representatives of the Washington Office for Latin America [WOLA], director William Brown and deputy director Sister Jo Marie Griescraber, have returned to the United States without having been able to meet any government officials. They were in Asuncion to explain the functions of WOLA, and particularly to follow the process against Domingo Laino at close range.

PRESIDENT MORALES ADDRESSES NATION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

FY282345Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1705 GMT 28 Jul 78 FY

[Speech to the nation by Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez on the occasion of the swearing in of the Constituent Assembly and Peruvian Independence Day from the Government House in Lima on 28 July--live]

[Excerpts] Countrymen: In commemorating the 157 anniversary of Peru's emergence as a free, independent and sovereign nation, the revolutionary government of the armed forces addresses the people through me to report on the goals achieved, the difficulties we are facing and the true prospects of our future.

In paying homage to the patriots whose example and passionate dedication to freedom changed traditions, ways of life and forged the purest personalities of our history, we wish to pick up the thread which spiritually ties us to the birth of the republic to invoke their inspiration, and revitalizing the unselfish sacrifices which characterized their lives we reassert our desire to attain a strong unity which will allow us to channel our best efforts and energy toward overcoming the difficult times we have experienced.

Today, more than ever, we must be aware that only by disregarding egoisms, overcoming disagreements, forgetting offenses and abandoning inflexible positions will be able to unite the great Peruvian family for the channeling of joint efforts toward the achievement of a higher destiny which Peru deserves and for which the forefathers of this country gave their lives.

On this day of strong renewal of patriotic feelings, we must think about the individual and collective responsibility which we have, and we must pledge ourselves to work without flagging, with our eyes on a future which can be ours only through our own efforts. Only if we understand the significance of this challenge and acquire the desire to win, shall we become worthy of the example of those who envisaged for us a just, fraternal, full life.

Ever since the prior presidential message on Independence Day, the revolutionary government has been reporting, through its official spokesmen, on the development of national life. On this Independence Day we believe that this is the approapriate time to make an overall assessment of the political and economic aspects of the situation, so as to then make some considerations with regard to immediate measures and the role which all of us Peruvians must fulfill.

Any Peruvian who is near the national problem without the distorting lens of prejudice or passion, must admit that the revolutionary government has abided by the basic principles and rules for the political leadership of the second stage of the revolution. In spite of the large number of difficulties with which the government has been constantly confronted, it has aimed its efforts at maintaining its ideological and humanist position whose main concern is the overcoming of the crisis with the lowest possible social cost.

Each step, each new course has been the result of an evaluation adjusted to our possibilities. We have not sought applause, nor have we irresponsibly mortgaged our future. We are a poor country and our economy is still unable to break free from foreign influences and pressures. We are, therefore, forced to assign our scarce resources to those projects which can provide a basis for our development, and abandon those which are based on good intentions rather than on reality.

On the other hand, it should also be recognized that despite the restrictions imposed by a difficult situation, the government's actions have at all times reasserted the continutiy of the revolutionary process even though the pace has been slow, which has been directed mainly to readjustment and to the consolidation of the principal structural changes.

Another basic characteristic of that effort is the fact that the leadership maintains its fully institutional roots, since it has been able to overcome once and for all personalism, tyranny, internal struggles and the urge to have individual or group opinions prevail. The leadership's more critical decisions have been adopted with the responsible participation of military institutions, which today have the political base to which they can delegate the job of government leadership.

As is logical to suppose within these perspectives, all the men in uniform who serve the government, while respecting the civilian comrades who also make up the cabinet, refrain from political aspiration or from acting according to personal desires, tendencies, or parties.

Our duty is to Peru and to its people. We dedicate our best efforts to them, and we try to overcome our shortcomings for them. It is because of this profound conviction which guides our steps that today we address the citizenry with absolute sincerity, presenting the facts as they are, without hiding mistakes or distorting the facts. This sincerity is founded on honest actions and is above any type of suspicion, thus giving us the right to ask for the understanding demand and the efforts of every Peruvian during these difficult hours.

Among the characteristics we have mentioned, is the fact that the revolutionary government opportunely disclosed to the citizenry the definitive government plan, Tupac Amaru. In addition to taking into consideration the opinions of the public, this plan also expresses the views of the Peruvian armed and police forces. It presents a series of objectives which can be reached, and establishes the basic guidelines for the government. It presents the generals outlines for the nation's three large sectors.

In the economic sector, it proposes the concentration of greater efforts to overcome the crisis. In the social sector, it proposes actions which would work toward the consolidation of the principal structural changes, and orients state actions toward priority attention to the less-favored sectors of the population and to remote towns. In the political sector, it presents a schedule which would allow the gradual transfer of power to civilians.

Peru is undergoing a serious economic and financial crisis, which is a characterized mainly by a drop in production and a high inflation rate. This crisis causes serious repercussions in the social field. That is, it affects employment and the population's standard of living. The external and internal factors which produce this situation are very complex and due to various reasons. We do not intend to expound on the causes of the crisis, or to present a diagnosis of it. All its causes have been fully specified on several opportunities by those in charge of the nation's economic policy.

We have chosen to dedicate this part of the message for what is of greatest interest to Peruvians, that is, what we have to expect from the future and which conditions we should promote to emerge gradually from the crisis.

The deterioration of the present situation has not occurred overnight. It is the result of many factors which have had a negative influence on the economic development for years. This nature of the problem indicates that the solution cannot be limited to a packet of short-term corrective measures.

In order to gradually overcome the obstacles on the road to socioeconomic progress, we must act in a consistent and orderly manner for a certain length of time. The measures ordered in May were a necessary correction of the imbalance brought about by a price structure which had no relation to the real production costs and be a taxing level which was inadequate to meet the obligations of the state. These measures have permitted us to prevent a growth of the government deficit and greater losses for the enterprises, and they are a preliminary step on the road to corrections we should follow through economic actions of a larger scope.

In the first place we must promote an increase of production, both to meet domestic demand and to strengthen the capacity for exports of the country. This problem is one of very great concern at the present time, for various reasons, first, the production level determines the quantity of available goods and has an influence on the standard of living of the population. It would be useless to distribute additional financial resources among the workers, if there were no material counterpart on the market. We say nothing of the political considerations which might support (?such a policy), but the only effect would be to speed up the inflation rate without satisfying the needs of the population.

The second reason justifying a production increase is that the country should increase the value of its exports in order to obtain the foreign currency which is necessary to supply the production appartus with raw materials and also to obtain a surplus which will insure, according to the possibilities of the country, the amortization of the foreign debt.

Peru must and can produce. A country which does not produce cannot satisfy its vital needs or pay its debts. All Peruvians must know that; all persons who have an interest in the future of the country should always be well aware of the need to preserve the minimum economic and social positions required for the continuation of the development of the country.

At the present time, however, it so happens that the production rate of the country has come to a standstill and has even diminished. This development aggravates social conditions and makes it more difficult to reestablish financial equilibrium at home and abroad. The prospect of continuing a regressive economic process has concerned us deeply, because the population cannot endure greater sacrifices. We must insist on actions and join all our efforts to achieve a reasonable increase of national production. The government is determined to take the most appropriate actions to achieve that objective.

Since it should be understood, that the present situation limits the possibilities of an accelerated production increase, we should take into account the fact that certain factors, such as the shortage of foreign currencies and domestic savings, have a negative infulence on the capacity for imports and reinvestment. Therefore, it is not possible to dedicate oneself (?exclusively) to the most (?profitable) activities and [words indistinct] the profitability of the capital committed. Further, high production rate based on a production appartus which is very much dependent on other countries, leads inexorably to serious imbalances which in the end paralyze our efforts at development.

This explains the latest economic guidelines which have been approved by the government, which seek to enhance the development of those activites which use a high percentage of national input. The traditional lack of dynamism in the agricultural and livestock sector causes serious problems to the country's development, an aggravating factor for [word indistinct]. Agricultural and livestock production increases at a lower rate than the population increase rate, establishing a growing dependence on our (?agricultural) stock. Furthermore, the lack of employment opportunities in the field aggravates the unemployment problem, the economic activity [words indistinct] especially a greater number of workers. The backwardness of agricultural production is especially significant, because ever since the crisis agriculture has become the second-most important activity for generating foreign currency.

Special emphasis is placed, therefore, on the need to reactivate agricultural and livestock production to insure, in a permanent manner, the population's demands for basic foods and to generate employment sources in the field. The creation of the agricultural development fund, through which the agrarian reform resources are mobilized, adding them to those already channeled to promote and (?intensify) agricultural production, is a step toward [words indistinct].

Also, the implementation of a price policy for agricultural and livestock products insures the producer with sufficient profits and an effective developmnet of agricultural and livestock production. It is also necessary to encourage production in all companies which may be able to sell their products in foreign markets, and to expand the (?foreign) financial resources available.

The task of increasing our exportable production is a challenge and all Peruvians must be committed to that task. It also calls upon all producers of the various sectors to increase their production sectors. Our future development to a great degree will depend on the success we will achieve in this case. We will, therefore, encourage all exports, whether of traditional or nontraditional products, which can compete on the international market at reasonable prices.

Since the elections were held the people have turned their eyes to the political map of Peru. A new factor has appeared, which is understood as the polarization of the individual. There have naturally been various tendencies. The groups were often heterogenous; the voting masses grouped themselves in a diffuse manner, moved both by doctrinare and transitory motives. In these elections the voters formed themselves into groups of a defined nature.

The result of the voting is revealed in a consolidation of four homogeneous groups with well-determined aims: The right, the center, the center-left and the radical left. This polarization occurred as a reaction because of the revolution of the armed forces, a reaction either in favor of or against it, but because of it.

In earlier political processes there was certainly talk about changes and revolution, but the projects were faced with a social, political and economic system which made their full realization impossible. Now the revolution has succeeded in bringing about deep transformations which have affected many interests and have released noble popular forces. In view of such events nobody can fail to take a determined stand.

Most of the right has taken up a position of rejection, but the other groups accept the transformation. There are three main ideological points of view: The groups of the center, which do not lack importance although they are small, accept reform but do not commit themselves to continue it; the groups of the center-left accept reforms and have already announced that the transfer process should continue, but with strictly democratic methods and within the limits of prudence which, based on experience, recommends respect for specific productive and [word indistinct] structures in the life of the country; the ultraleftist groups also accept reform, but they want to achieve a radical socialism without concessions, which can only be possible in a totalitarian society.

In the latest elections the citizens revealed such marked civic maturity that it allows us to look to the future with optimism. This civic example given by the examplary electoral behavior must be reflected in the Constituent Assembly. All Peru wants and hopes that cordiality and mutual respect will be the principles which regulate the operation of the Constituent Assembly. Every group will have to defend its own point of view, and although the different positions may at times be incompatible--from their doctrinal points of view--the attitudes will always be lofty.

Peru wants the Constituent Assembly to be the starting point of a serious and stable democratic process which will only be achieved if it springs from the poise and moderation required by the importance of its mission. Personal conflict, insults, insolence and continuing aggression among groups can only lead to a state of anxiety and ineffectiveness. Peru expects a truly democratic attitude from the Constituent Assembly.

The Constituent Assembly will now assume the very important task of drafting the new constitution within a high-level dialog, a debate based on reason--a permanent and broad dialog not only between the members, but also with the people and the government: with the people who have elected them and with the government of the armed forces, which respects expression of the popular will and carried out deep transformation, so that this desire could have a better chance to make itself heard and be fulfilled today than it had in the past.

Within this dialog, the people expect the political parties to be capable of acting in a coordinated (?way), because democracy is the best system compared with the others, but like all human creations it has omissions and defects and therefore always has room for correction and improvement.

One of the traditional difficulties of democracy is precisely its functioning through the political parties. Political parties are indispensable to achieve democracy. If they are eliminated, we will only have chaos or totalitarian dictatorship, because as parties they represent certain groups which do not agree with the whole nation. This leads them to fight each other often--in the heat of political struggle--for their specific interests and not for the interest of all. Of course this behavior is not always general or permanent, or [words indistinct] During previous political periods we have seen these futile political fights in Peru for injustified causes. But as we become aware of the problem, we have already begun a process (?to overcome it).

The country is quite aware of this danger, and its representatives have publicly expressed their desire to overcome it. The citizenry wants to walk on this road. Political parties and groups which make up the Constituent Assembly should forget their differences and take a new constitutional course, taking into account the rights of the nation.

In order to achieve this great objective, it will be necessary to overcome ideological fanaticism. Political doctrines are necessary: An ideology, in a true and extensive sense, is the only way to guide our actions with clarity. The abuse of ideology is one of the greatest threats against the principle of democracy, because fanaticism in principles and ideals produces only one result: denying reality leads us to results contrary to those we seek. It reduces the political game to a fratricidal confrontation. It paralyzes political activity, and lastly, it leads to subversion and terrorism.

Those who try to implant terrorism and subversion are acting from fanatical convictions. They violently try to prevent any political solution which is not their own. In order to reach these goals, they do not hesitate to use any means, no matter how shameful, while disloyally taking advantage of the economic crisis affecting the nation, ultraleftist groups tried to polarize the masses in order to alter the public order during the electoral process and to create chaos to destabilize the government.

Despite the fact that demagogic arguments could have easily manipulated the people toward uprisings and outrage, the Peruvian people once again demonstrated their civic maturity--that same maturity which made possible the exemplary electoral process. However, there were those who, convinced by lies and fallacies, let themselves be led toward subversion. At that point, the armed forces government was forced to intervene forcefully to defend order, peace and the democratic process.

The wisdom of the people, along with the actions of the government, permitted the situation to return to normal. Today, the same ones who attempted to destroy democracy live with full democratic rights, and have a rostrum from which to set forth their ideas. Hopefully, they will understand that a democratic attitude, that a free discussion of doctrines is much more effective than trying to impose them [words indistinct].

The action of ultrarightist groups were just a regrettable as those of the ultraleft. Protected by total freedom, they used the most demagogic means. They resorted to distorted reports and slanderous accusations. They manipulated the press media at their disposal in order to create a climate of fear and worry. (?They were best and most effective collaborators of subversion. It is, in effect, disconcerting that those who screamed so much for the return of democracy, are now making inexplicable efforts to make this impossible.

Despite the difficulties we have experienced, we have fulfilled the first goal of the timetable in the Tupac Amaru plan. Today, the country has a legitimately elected Constituent Assembly. Throughout the electoral process, the revolutionary government has taken measures to create the conditions necessary for normal development of the Assembly.

We have had the satisfaction of promulgating a decree law granting a broad political amnesty. Full constitutional guarantees have also been restored. With these decisions the government ratifies its intention to achieve a broad political opening and to encourage a climate of harmony and union, in accordance with today's needs.

The Constituent Assembly can be assured that the military government offers it the fullest guarantees, so that it will be able to fulfill its lofty mission with the freedom and security it needs. These guarantees will be maintained until the complete fulfillment of the transformation process.

Some spokesmen for the various rightwing and leftwing groups have contended that the Peruvian revolution has failed because it advocated the return to democracy. Some contended that this return would mark the end of the revolutionary stage, that today we are undoing what we did during the first years. Others contended that since the revolution unleashed an unprecedented economic crisis, the government of the armed forces, not knowing what to do and having lost control of the situation, had decided to leave power, not of its own but forced by circumstances.

Both interpretations are completely wrong, since the recent election of a Constituent Assembly and the election to be held in 1980 to elect a new government must not be considered merely as a return to democracy but an advance toward democracy; since democracy is not merely based on the existence of laws which allow citizens to vote every certain number of years to renew the executive and legislative branches: No, democracy is not based on mere formalities, but on the essence of the process. As we said earlier, democratic behavior is rational behavior. This behavior cannot prevail in a community which is dominated by centers of power; in a society where, despite apparent free structures, the people are not allowed to express their true feelings.

We do not intend to criticize the business sector, whose creative work is fundamental for the country's progress and for helping overcome the stage of underdevelopment it is now enduring. We merely want to point out the fact that some centers of power, through the maneuvering of the various communications media and complicated economic mechanisms, can impose their own candidates.

The voice of the people could be heard, of course, but only after months and years in which the people heard the propaganda financed by those who only sought to install in power those candidates who would obey their orders.

We must acknowledge that sometimes the people won the elections, but victories were more often the result of propaganda and (?corrupt) political maneuvers. Many of the groups which are now represented on the Constituent Assembly have also experienced this intolerable discrimination.

To install a true democracy in Peru, it was then necessary to transform the social, economic and political structures of the nation. If this were not done, it would not be possible to install democracy in our country. In addition to being formal, true democracy must also be social. Democracy is basically the ability (?to listen) constantly.

It would be meaningless for a group of representatives to propose reforms, knowing that those reforms could not be implemented because the system which established the rules of the political game would make the proposed transformation impossible. As long as serious agrarian reforms were not implemented, while workers had no participation in the wealth they produced and in decisions affecting their own work, one could not speak of true democracy in the country.

So that the general elections could have the true significance, so that they would reflect the will of the people and not only express that will but implement it, it was necessary to transform the system in force and this transformation could be carried out only through a revolutionary action. Therefore, this process begun by the armed and police forces, which is now turning into formal democracy, is not a mere return or a drawing back, but the culmination of a movement which, both through doctrine and action, has had as its highest goal the implementation of an authentic democracy.

So that this democracy can be possible, the transformations implemented must be maintained, not in the sense that nothing at all must be changed from past but in the sense of its essential meaning.

We are the first to admit mistakes of the past. We have already mentioned them, and it is clear that readjustments are needed. But if we return to past times; if groups are again created. Instead of producing work and wealth in the country; if some devote their energy to obtaining political power to defend their selfish interests, which could block the economic gains of the people--and no one should use these selfish actions, with the difficulties the Peruvian people are experiencing today: then, everything will have been useless. True democracy would not be possible in Peru. Those who proclaim human rights but refuse to observe the popular will should (?withdraw) their words instead of continuing talking.

For this reason, the revolutionary government's decision not to call for elections for a Constituent Assembly nor general elections until the reforms became irreversible, was emphatic from the beginning. This decision caused very serious problems, whose solution could only be seen after long and careful analysis. We had promised the Peruvian people that we would do this, and we had to fulfill our promise.

When one has advanced sufficiently on the road to social changes, then the citizenry's conscientiousness awakens. They understand that it is necessary to achieve a higher level than we had before. The people know that if they lose these battles, then they will lose the opportunity to improve their destiny, to have greater participation in collective decision, and to have greater importance in the nation's life.

The very changes which took place may have contributed to creating difficult situations from the economic point of view. The people know that these difficulties will be overcome, and when they are, the people's participation in the nation's life will be real and not factious. It will be a participation of facts and not words.

Instead, in calling for elections for a Constituent Assembly, the voting was not designed to assign power but to bring about fundamental changes. This strengthened the people's consciousness, instead of destroying it. In this way, we can be sure that the readjustment measures, which the members of the Constituent Assembly will freely dictate, will be implemented. All this will take place with the absolute guarantees that the results of the assembly--whatever they may be--will be respected, because we are sure that the wishes of the people will be heard, and that they will guide the actions of their representatives.

We do not want to conclude this message without referring to two important measures decreed by the government. After a thorough study, a decree law was issued a few days ago to solve the problem involving newspapers of national circulation. This decree--which recognizes, guarantees and supports the freedom of the press--enables all national sectors to have access to the ownership of the newspapers and provides that the former owners of these enterprises will be compensated for their economic value, thus ending an unjust situation.

We are also pleased to inform the people that a new municipal law, which replaces the one which has been ruling municipal life for 86 years, was enacted today. We are sure that this important legal instrument will return to municipal administrations their true, fundamental role in the political field. It also marks a particularly important step in the timetable for the transfer of power.

Fellow countrymen, this quick analysis in which we have basically referred to major political and economic events shows that we are entering a stage which will be highly singificant for the Peruvian future. All of us who participate in national life: People, government, political and labor organizations, must be aware that this situation means a challenge which will put to the test our intelligence and creativity.

We are all equally responsible in a task which demands dedication, calm and patriotism to clear the path which will help us overcome our present difficulties and achieve the superior goals of national fulfillment. Lying ahead of us are specific tasks which demand sound, mature joint participation.

We must bring our wills into harmony so that the Constituent Assembly can fully accomplish the inherited mission given it by the will of the people. We must put aside stubborn stands and antagonisms to enable the country to develop normally, and we will thus be able to fulfill the schedule for the transfer of power.

We must accept hard but unavoidable sacrifices to overcome in a short time the difficult situation created by the economic crisis. We must become more and more united, to show that we are a truly integrated nation standing before the obstacles which, however great they may be, we will know how to overcome with an iron will and our hearts dedicated to the country.

Today, a day for patriotic reassertion and for remembering the men who created a free and sovereign fatherland with their blood, we revive the conviction which caused them to give up the best of their lives in search of a truly great ideal. Only if we accept this vital commitment, which has deep roots in the heroic struggle for independence and which imposes on us an obligation to the Peruvians of tomorrow, will we be worthy of the mission of steering the country on a course toward a better future and of the difficult time which will be a touchstone for your capacity and tenacity. And thus, all joined in brotherly unity around this goal which has brought us together and which gives us no fear, we are capable of overcoming any difficulty and we can win this and a thousand other battles. Forward, and tomorrow we can proudly stand before the judge of our acts.

Long live Peru! [applause]

PEREZ TO DISCUSS ANDEAN PACT WITH OTHER PRESIDENTS

PA311559Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA

[Text] The meeting of presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru scheduled for 7 August in Bogota will deal with Andean pact problems. This was confirmed by Foreign Affairs Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, who said that the international corporations are bent on disrupting the development of the pact.

Consalvi stressed that President Perez intends to raise some important points at the meeting. He blamed the Andean pact's problems on the international corporations, which are competing with each other to remain in the area.

SOCIALIST LEAGUE GRANTED LEGAL STATUS

PA272252Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2046 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 27 Jul (EFE)--The Venezuelan Supreme Electoral Council (CSE) agreed today, Thursday, to recognize the extreme leftist Socialist League as a national political party. The recognition was granted in spite of opposition expressed by Interior Minister Ocavio Lepage.

Minister Lepage had presented a request to the CSE opposing the legalization of the league which he accused of "trying to obtain its recognition by fraudulent means" and said that there are indications that this organization has broken the law. In view of the protest, the CSE presented the case to its political party register and control commission which appointed Antonio Hernandez Fonseca, of the Leftist People's Electoral Movement, and Carlos Armando Figueredo, an independent, to study the matter.

Hernandez and Figueredo rejected the interior minister's objections and, therefore, during its last meeting the CSE agreed to accept the inscription of the Socialist League as a national political party, a report published today said.

Meanwhile, Minister Lepage has indicated that the Venezuelan Government may request the Supreme Court of Justice to revoke the measure decreed by the CSE.

Nominates Presidential Candidate

PA010200Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Jose Vicente Rangel was officially nominated presidential candidate by the Socialist League. This political organization was granted the status of a national party by the Supreme Electoral Council once it met the requirements that the Interior Ministry had established.

Rangel was accompanied by his wife Ana Avalo de Rangel and a delegation from the Socialist League's national directorate, among whom were Juan Medina Figueredo, the league's secretary general; Miguel Izarraga, Felix Lopez and Orlando Yajurez, the league's national political secretaries.

In a brief speech, Rangel thanked the Socialist League for his nomination and praised Jorge Rodriguez for the efforts to obtain the status of a national party.

AD PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DISCUSSES COLOMBIAN RELATIONS

PA252219Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[Text] The round of frank and friendly talks between President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Venezuelan leaders continued today here in a climate of complete optimism. Luis Pinerua Ordaz, Democratic Action [AD] presidential candidate, told this station after a meeting with Turbay Ayala, that he found the Colombian president-elect to be receptive and broadminded. Pinerua Ordaz said that relations will continue to develop with increased optimism in the event he becomes president of Venezuela. He pointed out that in order to reach an agreement between Colombia and Venezuela regarding marine and submarine areas, it is necessary that conversations be free of all political differences. For this, Pinerua Ordaz added, it is necessary that basic organizations of democracy in the two countries contribute to establishing a high level of awareness among the people.

[Begin Pinerua Ordaz recording] I fully trust that we are going to reach an agreement. It is not only important but indispensable for any agreement reached to have the people's full support.

[Question by station reporter] Do you think that President Perez' efforts were a failure?

[Answer] We cannot talk about failure. We are simply in a process of talks and consultations, and the two main parties in Venezuela must participate in it. If we reach an agreement satisfactory to both countries I have no doubt that the two parties will support it.

[Question] Do you share President Perez' opinion that Venezuelan leaders have lacked courage to reach an agreement?

[Answer] I do not think that is really what President Perez meant. Perhaps what President Perez meant was that there has been a lack of determination, that the problem should have been faced with more courage. But this is precisely what is being done at present and what we are going to continue. [end recording]

Pinerua Ordaz agreed with former President Romulo Betancourt that the economic integration of the Andean countries is not possible if member nations of the subregional group are ruled by military dictatorships.

[Begin Pinerua Ordaz recording] The Andean pact will have my government's full support. We must preserve, defend and strengthen the Andean pact against everything.

[Question] Can economic integration be possible with the dictatorships in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia?

[Answer] I am of the opinion that the ideal situation for integration to be really effective is for the member countries of the Andean subregional agreement to be run by democratic governments. I feel optimistic that this process is taking place in these countries in a satisfactory manner. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW OIL DEPOSITS--Two new oil deposits have been discovered in the Oritupano field in Monagas State. The announcement was made by the Venezuelan Petroleum Corporation, which added that one well has a production potential of 2,781 barrels a day of medium-weight crude and that the other has a production potential of 2,653 barrels a day of the same type of crude. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA]

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO MEET WITH PARTY REPRESENTATIVES

PA291918Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 29 Jul 78 p 1 PA

[Text] Farallon--special envoy--In the week following the 6 August elections, the high-level commission appointed to draw up the draft bill on political parties will meet with representatives appointed by different political sectors to discuss the subject, says the following communique:

The high-level commission appointed by Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera to draw up the law bill on political parties hereby invites all interested political sectors to appoint a maximum of 2 persons as their representatives to this commission. The commission will meet with the representatives in the week following the popular elections on 6 August. These sectors are asked to send the names of their representatives to the National Information Commission on the 12th floor of the National Bank building so the meeting can be called.

[Signed] For the high-level commission: Rómulo Escobar Bethancourt, Aristides Royo, Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla 29 Jul 78

Liberal Party Representatives

PA010311Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA

[Communique of the Liberal Party signed by its president, David Samudio--date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The night that the U.S. Senate approved the Torrijos-Carter treaties, Gen Omar Torrijos solemnly promised the country that the political parties would be permitted to operate. In the city of Colon on 5 July, he stated that the government would appoint a high-level commission made up of representatives of the government and the opposition to lay the groundwork for the electoral law which would be turned over to the National Legislation Council so that it would act on the subject as soon as possible.

From the two statements of the chief of government one can note willingness to take the first step toward the democratic opening in the period between the 6 August elections and 11 October 1978. We believe this is so because there can be no democracy without the free operation of political parties. We consider the statements of one of the advisers of the chief of government to the effect that the participation of the representatives of the opposition political parties in the high-level commission is conditional on the approval and recognition of the current government structure as his personal view and not as a condition formulated by the chief of government who has not said such a thing.

The Liberal Party believes that at the negotiating table there should be discussion of and decision on the reforms needed by the current system of government without which our country cannot advance toward general well-being within the respect and social peace that we need so much. We also state that our representatives will participate in the high-level commission without any restrictions, prior conditions or limitations on proposing any measure or change that liberalism believes necessary for a real and genuine democratization of the government system. It also announces that its representatives are Drs Arnulfo Escalona Rios and Cesar Pereira Burgos.

[Signed] David Samudio Avila, president of the Liberal Party

ARNULFO ARIAS ADDRESSES RALLY IN CHIRIQUI

PA0100039Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 31 Jul 78 p 36 PA

[Text] A large number of people yesterday welcomed Dr Arunlfo Arias, leader of the Panamenist Party, at Cervantes Park in David, Chiriqui. Dr Arias and his fellow party members held a rally at the park. The speakers included Dr Ricardo Arias Claderon for Christian Democracy, Carlos Ernesto Gonzalez de la Lastra for Social Democracy, Lorenzo Romagoza for the Republican Party, Jose Alonso Jurado for the exiles, Denis Allen for the Panamenist Youth, Demostenes Vega Mendez for the Panamenist Party committee and Dr Carlos Young Adames and Tommy Guerra for the Panamenist provincial directorate.

The speakers deplored the government's attitude and some, such as Demostenes Vega Mendez, said that we have to get ready for to assume a position that will achieve the return of democracy to this country.

Dr Carlos Young Adames went further by urging support for the doctors strike, indicating that the attitude of the doctors should be reflected in other professions.

Dr Arnulfo Arias concluded the rally with a speech. He first asked the participants to remember the dead Panamenists of Chiriqui. He then read a speech in which he said that during the past 10 years this country has suffered a corrosion. He said that he desired a change but not through violent means. Arias asked for the removal of the ruler and then to lead [as published] this country in a task of national reconstruction in which all Panamians must participate and in which there will be no unemployed and where freedom anddemocracy will be sought in an era of law, fraternity, peace and abundance.

DOCTORS STRIKE DECLARED ILLEGAL

PA2812O0Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Statements by Panamian Vice Labor Minister Dr Jorge Ritter on doctors strike--recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] The labor minister has issued a note in answer to a question from the health minister of Panama. In this note the labor minister commented on the legal aspects of the doctors strike, or work paralyzation, that is affecting the country at present.

In the note the labor minister states that this work paralyzation by the doctors has no legal basis and that while it has been characterized as a strike, it was characterized as such only for the purpose of relating it to a right which workers do have and which they must exercise in accordance with legal disposition.

This right can be exercised when the workers have reasons to strike. It is not logical to think that the reasons are present in this case. For this reason, the conclusion of the labor minister is that this strike has no legal bases.

In addition to this, the right to strike has restrictions and very special limitations when it affects public services. In this case, in the opinion of the labor minister, we cannot even talk about a strike since a strike means the exercising of a right established by the Constitution and the laws in the framework of specific conditions and requirements.

COSTA RICA

INVESTIGATION INTO NAMUCAR WILL BE REQUESTED

PA271618Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Costa Rica will request a Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line [NAMUCAR] investigation because the company is harming Costa Rica's trade. The Foreign Ministry's press office announced this afternoon that a request will be made to the administration council of NAMUCAR for an investigation into the operations of the multinational company.

According to the press office, the announcement was made by the deputy foreign minister and Costa Rican representative on the shipping line's administration council, (Frank Newhouse Quesada). The complaint lodged by the Association of Maritime Transportation Customers charges that the company's routes and some of its policies do not favor our country's foreign trade in the least. According to the report provided by the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry this afternoon, the complaint has caused concern and so it is being carefully studied and will be submitted in the next few days to the multinational shipping line's administration council meeting. Costa Rica is one of the countries that have been most enthusiastic in their support of NAMUCAR since it was created. Therefore, the complaint that its work does not benefit our country's foreign trade has caused concern in government circles. According to the Foreign Ministry, the fact that the routes and policies of NAMUCAR do not favor Costa Rica has a negative effect on Costa Rican exports.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT DENIES SAFECONDUCT TO GOMEZ ARIAS

PA311423Y San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1220 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] San Salvador--The Government of El Salvador refused to grant a safeconduct to Dr Teodoro Gomez Arias to travel to Venezuela as a political exile. This decision was made after studying his case to determine whether he was a political fugitive. Gomez Arias has been at the Venezuelan Embassy in San Salvador for the past 15 days. He went there shortly after security agents searched his residence in San Miguel, where they reportedly found regulation police weapons and subversive literature.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC OPENING

PA281402Y Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 21 Jul 78 pp 1, 7 PA

[Text] The government today confirmed its intention to promote democratization and allow all organized groups to participate in national politics, according to government spokesman, newsman Carlos Toledo Vielmann. Answering questions concerning the United Revolutionary Front's request for registration as a political party and the work performed by other committees for the creation of political parties, the government spokesman said that General Lucas will keep his word and support an opening as he promised during the electoral campaign. He remarked that for General Lucas the democratic opening to all nontotalitarian groups is in essence the way to solve many national problems and completely achieve social peace.

COFFEE EXPORTERS PLAN CUTS TO RAISE PRICE

PA3101247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2048 GMT 30 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Brazil, Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador are prepared to hold back coffee exports in response to the price drop in the international market. Teddy Plocharski, president of the Guatemalan National Coffee Association [ANACAFE], made the statement today as he left for London to participate in the International Coffee Organization conference which begins tomorrow, Monday. He added that there is the possibility that the coffee-producing countries attending the International Coffee Organization conference will agree on a complete suspension of coffee sales abroad until a favorable reaction is noted in the market. Plocharski said that countries like Guatemala are seriously affected by the present drop in the price of coffee. He recalled that 33 percent of Guatemala's income is generated by coffee exports.

HONDURAS

WORKERS DISCUSS WAGE SCALE, AGRARIAN REFORM

PA2900537 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Yesterday, the leaders of the Confederation of Honduran Workers met with the chief of state and the chief of the armed forces, Generals Juan Alberto Melgar Castro and Policarpo Paz Garcia, respectively, to voice support for the armed forces government, adding that they will criticize the mistakes it might make.

The topics which were discussed for more than 4 hours included a review of the minimum wage scale, the release of peasants arrested in several parts of the country, promotion of agrarian reform and clarification of the latest incidents caused by drug trafficking in the country. The chief of state and the chief of the armed forces were accompanied by Economy Secretary Benjamin Villanueva and Labor and Social Security Secretary (Adalberto Discua Rodriguez) during the meeting.

Andres Victor Artiles, secretary of the Confederation of Honduran Workers, viewed the meeting as very profitable because it allowed a balanced relationship to exist between the central government and those who work in the countryside and the city. Artiles said that the objective of the meeting was to analyze the situation which the country is experiencing, that is, the peasants' status, underemployment and relations with the organized trade union movement.

PRIVATE SECTOR GIVES FULL SUPPORT TO ARMED FORCES

PA2815037 San Pedro Sula El TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Jul 78 p 3 PA

[Excerpt] The board of directors of the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise [COHEP] yesterday told chief of state Brig Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro that COHEP reaffirms its full support for the army and the government programs outlined by the armed forces. In addition to the chief of state, armed forces chief Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and Economy Minister Benjamin Villanueva participated in the talks, which lasted 4 hours.

The economy minister said that the meeting was "constructive and positive" because the chief of state as well as the armed forces chief "had stated their opinions clearly and openly in explaining the government position in regards to the private sector, thus affirming their interest in continuing the talks and joint efforts of the two sectors to solve the problems that dishearten Honduras."

The COHEP delegation was made up of the following businessmen: Camilo Ribera Giron, Feizal Sikaffy, Fernando Lardizabal, Gustavo Alfaro, Rafael Pastor Zelaya, Emin Barjum, Adolfo Facusse, Fausto Fortin, Miguel Caparroz and Jorge Gomez Andino.

The chief of state told those present that meetings between the government and the private sector will continue through a ministerial team that will be appointed to "speed up the search for joint solutions to many problems which, on this occasion, were only generally discussed but which will be identified specifically in the future."

In summary, the meeting was described as constructive by the representatives of the government and private enterprise, mainly because specific deadlines were set for the talks aimed at solving economic problems.

According to the economy minister, the meeting marked the initiation of a serious dialog which could lead to positive results for the country following the preliminary agreements reached in recent meetings held by the chambers of commerce of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.

NICARAGUA

CHAMORRO MURDER STUDY GROUP SWORN IN

PA010318Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2305 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA

[Text] This morning at 1000, the government minister swore in the board of lawyers which will study the murder case of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, director of the Managua newspaper LA PRENSA. Former Foreign Minister Alejandro Montiel Arguello was not present at the ceremony because he is presently in the United States. He will arrive in the country tomorrow and will be sworn in on Wednesday, when the board will hold its first meeting. The other board members are: Mariano Buitrago (Amar), Ildefonso Palma Martinez, Danilo Granera Padilla, Felipe Rodriguez Serrano and Gonzalo Meneses (Sucon).

SPANISH AMBASSADOR DENIES ARMS SALES

PA291740Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1543 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Spanish Ambassador to Nicaragua Pedro Manuel de Aristegui Petit today denied reports of alleged Spanish arms sales to Nicaragua. The Spanish ambassador said he was stating "categorically that these reports are totally false."

Local information media had reported that the Spanish Government was selling Nicaragua revolvers, ammunition and other arms "by the ton." However, Ambassador Aristegui sent a note of denial to radio and television stations and newspapers "for the sake of freedom of the press and truthful information."

'GROUP OF 12' VISITS CITY OF GRANADA

PA311512Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Managua--Over 4,000 persons greeted the "Group of 12" at 1100 in Granada yesterday. This is the fifth city that the group has visited since the start of its Sunday tours of all the nation's departments.

A rally was held at the city's Guadalupe Plaza, where Francisco Barberena and Roberto Guzman spoke on behalf of the community. The speakers for the "Group of 12" were Dr Jose Cuadra and priest Fernando Cardenal. According to reports from Granada, military patrols merely stood by as observers. There were no incidents since the meeting was conducted in an orderly manner. At approximately 1400, however, three youths were arrested in a local restaurant. The authorities did not reveal the reason for their arrest. They were identified as Francisco Arauz, Carlos Mejia Carcache and Demetrio Martinez.

BUSINESSMEN, INDUSTRIALISTS OPPOSE NEW TAXES

PA302359Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2116 GMT 30 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 30 Jul (AFP)--Occasional outbreaks of political violence were observed today in different parts of the city. At the same time, businessmen and industrialists opposed new economic reforms because they may aggravate the situation. The political violence, which has continued uninterrupted for the last 7 months, manifested itself today in Masaya, 30 km east of Managua, in Tipitapa, 22 km northeast of Managua, and in Managua itself. In Tipitapa a bomb destroyed part of city hall. In Masaya there was heavy shooting between military patrols and demonstrators, killing one of the demonstrators. In Managua, military patrols shot at a group of civil engineers, wounding one of them.

The industrialists and businessmen said they oppose the new proposed tax reform because it can worsen the political crisis which has existed in the country for the last 7 months. If approved the new taxes would double the prices of all goods, increase the rate of unemployment and bankrupt many small industries, said the businessmen and industrialists. At the same time, opposition senators and private economists said the new taxes are the equivalent of a disguised devaluation of 7 to 12 percent of the Nicaraguan currency. However, the goverment alleges that it urgently needs $42 million in revenue to solve the budget deficit caused by political agitation in the country.

LIBERAL LEADER CRITICIZES SOMOZA GOVERNMENT

PA311312Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 30 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Speaking before a large crowd attending the annual assembly of liberalism's dissident group, Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero, president of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement (MLC), said here today that "dialog with Somoza would be possible only after elimination of the dictatorship."

In a speech which lasted over 1 hour at the Cuesta Country Club, the opposition leader made a direct attack on the "Somozist distatorship" while stressing that "we do not want any more violence or bloodshed in Nicaragua."

The former minister of past Somoza administrations warned that the administration of Gen Anastasio Somoza (a close relative of his) "should not encourage a polarization of the polit cal problem between the National Guard and the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) because that places the nation on a pendulum between repression and insurrection."

He noted that "soldiers are being sacrificed through a mistaken concept of military discipline which is being used to defend personal interests, while the guerrillas are steadfastly fighting for an ideal because paths for the solution of problems are closed to the people."

Describing himself as a stanch enemy of violence, Sacasa Guerrero said that "thanks to our ruler's lack of prudence and good judgment the day will come when we shall all have to suffer the consequences of the escalation of violence that the country is experiencing." Recalling the statement made by a Nicaraguan Catholic priest that "everybody makes charges but nobody announces a new path leading toward peace," the MLC leader made a number of proposals:

That Maj Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero (the president's son) dedicate himself to the business administration career for which he was trained in the United States (at present he is commander of the basic infantry training school) and that an honorable militaryman without the slightest connection with the Somoza family be chosen for the post of chief director of the National Guard.

That a trained commander and personnel be appointed to the police and that the abuses which are being committed against honest citizens be brought to an end.

That the radio and television code, commonly known as the "black code" among national journalists, be annulled because it violates press freedom.

That electoral tribunals on which all organized parties are represented be formed in order to guarantee honest and free elections in Nicaragua.

Nonetheless, he stressed that "the people have decided to stage civic insurrection--which is massively endorsed--in order to wage a decisive battle against the dictatorship." He then added: "We Nicaraguans have the right to make decisions. We are a sovereign people and not a group of voices singing together in response to our master's chorus. If there is a chronic state of popular insurrection the only cause for it is the Somoza dynasty against which we voiced our opposition from the very moment this dynastic trait was seen."

"Neither the disappearance of peasants, the cruel repression of children, the imprisonments or exiles, the press censorships or the murderous bullets which cut short valuable lives, such as that of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, will be of any avail any longer. The news has already gone beyond our borders and has elicited the solidarity of sister nations as well as President Carter's vigorous support." Finally, Sacasa Guerrero asked the Catholic Church to represent "before the government" the leadership of our "just popular demands." He referred to the "Christian person's commitment to the church and of the latter's commitment to Christians, who see it as the guide and hope of those who are oppressed."

LA PRENSA ANALYZES RESULTS OF STRIKE

PA251547Y Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Jul 78 p 2 PA

[Editorial: "Yesterday's Strike"]

[Text] As a civic protest by the Nicaraguan people, yesterday's strike was a complete success throughout the country.

It was a success because despite (or perhaps owing to) the veiled threats from the official sector, the large military deployment and the atmosphere of terror that had been created earlier, it fully reflected the people's repudiation of this bloody regime which, once again, took two more lives yesterday in Monimbo and Esteli.

Yesterday's strike was a success because it reflected the will of a people who are tired of 44 years of horror, exploitation and death.

The irony of it all is that protests over deaths in Nicaragua are always met with more deaths, which shows the moral decay of a government that can find no other answer to a civic, peaceful strike and criminally uses the army, which--because the constitution says so and because we pay for it--belongs to all Nicaraguans, including those of us who joined the strike and the dead in Monimbo and Esteli.

However, the army sadly confirms every day that it is nothing but a political police which, for political reasons, writes down the name of the stores that close during strikes. According to army policy, only its dead are human beings, only their deaths are tragic; every dead person in the opposition is an outlaw or a terrorist, or else the investigations into their deaths are allowed to drag on forever.

Yesterday's strike was a "no" to death, "and there was rejoicing": Two more deaths in the long, very long list of opponents, not of OUR army, we repeat, but of the Somoza regime's.

Let this be food for thought for perhaps laying the groundwork for restraining OUR army's ranks and those who still believe in and promote death as represented by this regime.

Let it be noted, therefore, that yesterday's strike again brought to the fore the contradiction or polarization between concerted efforts to find a democratic and peaceful way out for the country and the stubborn desire of a dictatorial regime to stay in power; a regime that is increasingly plunging civilians, militarymen, politicians, women and children, the entire people, into sorrow and mourning.

Whether anyone wants it or not, yesterday's strike further strengthened the ties between the managerial sector and the people who did not go shopping. All were united against the dictatorship, giving a spontaneous and civic meaning to the popular force that will end this opprobious regime.

Let the final conclusion to be drawn from these statements be NO MORE BLOODSHED; SOMOZA MUST GO, so that Nicaraguans can regard each other as brothers and not as irreconcilable enemies.

FIDEL CASTRO DISCUSSES NEXT NONALINED CONFERENCE

FL311824Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jul 78 FL

[Text] We will hold the sixth nonalined summit conference in Cuba, commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, stated during a meeting held last night by the Cuban and Latin American and Caribbean delegations to the 11th festival. The meeting took place at the Casa de Cuba, located at the Jose Antonio Echeverria social club, at around midnight on 30 July, the day of martyrs.

This festival is not ours alone, this festival belongs to Latin America and the Caribbean, the commander in chief affirmed in his speech to the delegations attending the event, which welcomed him with shouts of "viva Cuba" and "viva Fidel." The PCC first secretary briefly narrated the revolutionary history of our country and pointed out that this 11th festival is the first one to be held in this hemisphere, but not the last one.

Referring to the next nonalined summit conference to be held in Cuba in 1979, he said that the imperialists had maneuvered to sabotage the meeting, and added: They wanted to take the summit away from us, but they were unsuccessful. The sixth nonalined summit conference will be held here next year.

'YOUTH ACCUSES IMPERIALISM' TRIBUNAL HEARS TESTIMONY

FL312052Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Jul 78 FL

[Text] In its first day of sessions the "youth accuses imperialism" international tribunal learned from witnesses and documents about the excesses being committed by imperialists against the peoples of the world through the practice of colonialism and neocolonialism. "Colonialism and neocolonialism" were the charges brought before the tribunal and 14 witnesses from various countries presented irrefutable proof of the crimes committed by capitalist powers against underdeveloped and developing countries. Dr Manuel Ruy Monteiro, an Angolan prosecutor who was involved in the trial against the mercenaries who invaded the People's Republic of Angola, presented two witnesses to the jury. One of these was Angolan citizen Pacual Manuel Gomez, who was recrutied in Zaire to become a member of the so-called Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave [FLEC]. In answer to the questions asked by the experienced attorney Manuel Ruy Monteiro, Pascual Manuel Gomez noted that they were equipped with French, American and Chinese weapons. He added that Chinese advisers trained the counterrevolutionaries to handle the weapons and that France trained them in infantry tactics.

In answer to a question about the massacre by the FLEC of the Angolan population, the former mercenary noted that they did this because the people were not sympathetic to their organization. He noted that in addition to murdering the adult population they stabbed children to death with knives and that 15 Chinese participated in the massacre at Chinango. He noted that he learned to read and write in Angolan prisons, thanks to soldiers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA].

The other witness presented before the "youth accuses imperialism" tribunal was Gustavo Marcelo Grillo, an Argentine who is a U.S. citizen. He not only participated in the massacre of Angolan people but also participated in the attack against the heroic Vietnamese people. He testified that he had been recruited as a mercenary to fight against the Angolan people and said that he was paid a monthly salary of $1,000.

In his testimony Gustavo Marcelo Grillo brought to light the close ties which exist between the Zairian authorities, Holden Roberto, the CIA and the U.S. Government in carrying out their activities against the Angolan people.

(Imaba Hadar), a representative of the Palestinian people testified at the working session and brought charges against the imperialists for their colonialist and neocolonialist designs on various countries and for meddling in the internal affairs of progressive governments.

Puerto Rican Noel Colon told the tribunal, the delegates and other guests at the festival what really was happening in his fatherland and how his country has become a classic example of colonialism.

The fervent voice of youth was raised at the "youth accuses imperialism" tribunal to uncover the crimes which have been committed and are currently being committed by the imperialists against the peoples of the world.

During the second day of sessions of the "youth accuses imperialism" tribunal, (Ofram Magela), a representative of South African youth, spoke about imperialist discrimination throughout the world. He also filed charges against more than 400 British companies which hold almost 60 percent of all foreign investments in South Africa. This charge against imperialism deals with various kinds of discrimination and involves activities which accurately reveal the various crimes which have been committed.

So far, the following witnesses have appeared before the tribunal to testify about the crimes being committed by the imperialists through their discriminatory practices: (Ramben Dirgui) of Zimbabwe and (Cumalo Migue) of South Africa. A young boy who is not yet 9 years old is also scheduled to testify. Tomorrow, the topic will be imperialist aggression and will be dealt with by a representative of the Vietnamese people.

Second Day of Tribunal

FL312157 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish 1430 GMT on 31 July, intercepted in progress, carries the morning session of the 2d day of the "Youth Against Imperialism" tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences in Havana. Today's topic is racial discrimination and other forms of racism, fascism, etc.

One witness appearing before the tribunal is (Cumalo Nejue) from South Africa, who says he is a student at the school of economics at the university. In his deposition (Nejue) denounces the South African Government, system of apartheid, oppression and repression by the authorities, imprisonment of (Nelson Mandela) and even children, laws forbidding the rights of assembly and association. He requests a favorable finding from the tribunal in support of the South African struggle under the leadership of the African National Congress. He also accuses the United States of America, Great Britain, France, the FRG, Japan and Israel of financing the apartheid regime through their transnational corporations.

The next witness [name unheard] states that he is a teacher from Zimbabwe. The witness presents to the tribunal two children from hamlets which were destroyed by the fascists. Translating for the children, the witness reports that the children's names are (Patricia Chambo), 14 years of age, from a hamlet in Zimbabwe and [remainder of deposition unheard due to technical difficulties].

Another witness [name unknown due to technical difficulties during first portion of her deposition] denounces the brutal repression being perpetrated against the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, the murder of Steve Biko and sterilization of black women.

The final witness of the morning session was Ruben Llanos from Uruguay, who reports that he is a teacher. In his deposition Llanos relates his revolutionary activities and participation in his country's broad front. He tells the tribunal about the imprisonment he suffered for his activities and subsequent political exile in Mexico since 1976. He adds that prior to his imprisonment government henchmen had set off a bomb at his home, wounding one of his children. The witness accuses the Uruguayan Government "of ideological discrimination, denying political life to its people." He names some of his students and comrades who were killed by the authorities and describes the tortures they endured. Closing, the witness denounces "the government's attempt of cultural genocide, that is, to completely separate the people from Uruguayan culture, provoking the phenomemon of exile which is massive at the cultural level."

At 1730 GMT, the president of the tribunal interrupts the witness and declares a recess until 1930 GMT. Summing up the proceedings the television announcer reports that "the first witness was (Francis Majela) of the South African festival preparatory committee, who gave a deposition in connection with charge No 2--different forms of discrimination, racism and fascism--and also filed charges on imperialism's role in the practice of racial discrimination. Some eight delegates were called by the tribunal. The first one was a student from South Africa who denounced the racist and discriminatory policy in South Africa and its alliance with various reactionary imperialist regimes. The second witness was a resident of Zimbabwe who gave an account of the racial discrimination being practiced in his country. An emotional moment of the session was when two children from Zimbabwe, one 9 and another 14 years of age, were presented to the tribunal, who related the massacre that took place in their hamlet and others nearby at the hands of Rhodesian troops. Two Palestinian girls, who were held in Israeli prisons, dramatically narrated the tortures to which they were subjected. A witness from Sierra Leone denounced the oppression and discriminatory practices in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa and hailed Cuba's support of oppressed African peoples. Closing, the last witness of the morning session was Uruguayan Ruben Llanos, director of the (Balton) Theater, who narrated the persecution endured by him and thousands of his compatriots at the hands of Uruguayan reactionary forces and the fascist repression currently existing in his country."

FESTIVAL DELEGATES PAY TRIBUTE TO REVOLUTION'S MARTYRS

FL311754Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fedel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, yesterday presided over a ceremony held at Havana's Granma memorial by the participants in the 11th World Youth and Students Festival to pay tribute to the martyrs of the revolution. [begin Juan Almeida recording] Today, on this day of the martyrs of the revolution, on this date on which we pay tribute to Frank Pais and all those who fell for the fatherland's liberty and as part of these splendid and unforgetable events of the 11th festival, which are marked by youth, joy, hope for the future and determination of struggle, at a time when we feel with great strength the justness of our cause, let us dedicate our best thoughts and our feelings of gratitude to these compatriots who gave their all without asking for anything in return other than satisfaction for having done their duty. [end recording] That was a portion of the speech made by PCC Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque, at the ceremony held at the Granma memorial.

RODRIGUEZ DISCUSSES NONALINED MOVEMENT IN BELGRADE

FL292325Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2133 GMT 29 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Nonalinement is a coherently organized force for struggling for peace, national independence and democracy, Councils of State and Ministers Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has stated in Belgrade. In a written statement delivered during a press conference, in which declarations by chiefs of nonalined states and governments were issued, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stated that nonalinement has identified its enemy as colonialism, imperialism, neocolonialism and apartheid. Rodriguez added: nonalinement should not serve as a position of neutrality and abstention for member countries. Neutrality and abstention cannot be adopted in the face of the serious problems of war and peace and the unanimous aspiration of peoples for a juster life, he stated.

Rodriguez recalled that during the Cairo conference it was warned that the imperialist forces still are powerful and do not hesitate in resorting to the use of force to defend their interests and maintain their privileges. He indicated: We consider the nonalined as an association of countries with different sociopolitical concepts, belonging to diverse socioeconomic systems, but not committed to any global military pact and accepting the program of the movement as clearly outlined in Belgrade and Cairo.

Rodriguez stressed that when a country proclaiming itself nonalined attempts to impugn Cuban solidarity with Africa's peoples it forgets that one of the movement's postulates has been to give aid to them whenever their sovereignty and territorial integrity are threatened. Rodriguez recalled the agreement reached 2 years ago at the Colombo summit conference, which was to congratulate the Angolan Government and people for their rich and victorious struggle against the racist invaders and their allies as well as praise Cuba and other states for the aid given to frustrate South Africa's expansionist and colonialist intentions.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed in his document that Cuba considers its permanent duty to be working to avoid conflicts between countries which are members of the movement and others in a developing stage, a task in which Cuba will not spare efforts. That is why we can proudly and clearly state, he added, that no other country has made a greater contribution than Cuba to the attainment of a possible peace based on the principles of the nonalined.

Further Remarks Reported

PA301455Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of Ministers and State, has refuted attempts to distort Fidel Castro's statements at the fourth nonalined summit meeting of Algiers, where the current Cuban president flatly rejected the false theory of two imperialisms. In a news conference held in Belgrade, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez charged that imperialism's propaganda apparatus disseminates the false news that Fidel Castro and the Cuban Government want to turn the nonalined movement into an appendage of the socialist countries. He categorically denied this lie and stressed that in Algiers Fidel Castro proved what nobody can refute, which has been variously proclaimed by the founders of the nonalined movement, (Tito, Nehru, Nasser and Nkrumah): the existing tie between the great October socialist revolution and the end of colonialism.

Rodriguez added that nonalinement is a coherently organized force struggling for peace, national independence, progress and democracy and stressed that the movement has clearly identified imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid as its enemies.

He also underscored the activities carried out by a number of Cuban leaders, particularly President Fidel Castro, aimed at achieving an understanding between Ethiopia and Somalia. For this reason, when the imperialists criticize our military presence in the Horn of Africa, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez added, we can proudly and openly state that no other country has contributed more than Cuba to the possibility of peace based on the principles of the nonalined movement.

BALAGUER CALLS FISCAL SITUATION 'OPTIMAL'

PA281722Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1330 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[By Luis Ovidio Sigaran]

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 28 Jul (LATIN)--According to President Joaquin Balaguer, who will turn over power on 16 August, President Silverstre Antonio Guzman's administration will not inherit any "real deficit." In a letter addressed to the evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA, Balaguer referred to certain news reports published in the newspaper regarding the economic situation. Balaguer said that despite the crisis resulting from the recent elections, the fiscal situation "continues to be optimal."

Meanwhile, Guzman said that the Dominican Government will revise the ban on the return of members of dictator Rafael L. Torujillo's family. He added that the Trujillos' exile cannot be regarded as a normal case but as a special one. He indicated that he would not authorize the Trujillos' return without first thoroughly reviewing each case.

Radhames Trujillo, the dictators' youngest descendant, is the member of that family most interested in returning to the country. Seeking permission to return to his country, Radhames met with President Balaguer when The Dominican President went to Miami to attend a seminar on Caribbean integration.

Guzman Skeptical

PA291651Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1246 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 29 Jul (EFE)--Dominican President-elect Antonio Guzman and Vice President-elect Jacobo Majluta showed skepticism at President Balaguer's statement that he will not leave a budget deficit for the administration to be inaugurated on 16 August.

In separate statements, they commented on Balaguer's denial that the new administration will inherit a deficit. The elected candidates concurred in seriously questioning the effects of the latest measures adopted by Balaguer, pointing out that his strict expenditure policy changed after his electoral defeat last 16 May. Guzman expressed his hope that the situation will be as Balaguer said and refrained from further comment. However, he did say doubtfully: "I hope it will be as Balaguer says, that he will not leave me a real deficit."

GUZMAN'S CABINET TO REFLECT POLITICAL DIVERSITY

PA290255Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 28 Jul (AFP)--Dominican President-elect Antonio Guzman said today that other political parties will be represented in his cabinet, but not the Reformist Party (now in office) because it "no longer exists as a party." Guzman, who will take office on 16 August, explained that his government will have no military officers in civilian jobs. He said that he has completed his cabinet and that "there will be leaders from other parties and the private sector in this cabinet because ours will be a government of true national unity in which all sides will be represented."

In spite of the president-elect's secrecy concerning the names of his future cabinet members, observers believe that they include Francisco Augusto Lora, president of the Movement of Democratic Integration, and Luis Julian Perez, president of the National Salvation Movement.

JAMAICA

SEAGA DISCUSSES 'DETERIORATING STANDARD OF LIVING'

FL281715Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Jul 78 p 1 FL

[Text] Opposition leader Mr. Edward Seaga said on Saturday night that the Jamaica Labour Party [JLP] was faced with a historic cross roads decision, which the JLP will be amplifying in the coming week and which he will be broadcasting to the nation.

Mr. Seaga was speaking at a ball hosted by the Montego Bay branch of the Women's Freedom Movement at the Rose Hall Inter-Continental Hotel. He spoke at length on what he termed the "deteriorating economic standards of living in the country since 1972." This condition, he said, was expected to further deteriorate by some 60 per cent in the next three years.

Commenting on the role of the JLP, Mr. Seaga said that it was the party which had assumed the role of moral authority in the public life of the country. According to him, the country's leadership was not guided by moral standards, thus the JLP demanded complete inquiry on corruption.

Mr. Seaga said the JLP had questioned aspects of the country's administration and the extent to which the public media had been used as a political arm of the government. He noted where he said the API [Agency for Public Information] made a release on a statement made to a PNP [People's National Party] meeting in Black River by the president of the PNP. He said he regarded as unfair the use of the API, which was funded by taxpayers' money to carry out the duty of the PNP. This, he said, was done before, was still going on and would continue.

Mr. Seaga said the most fundamental issue, raised by the JLP, was the question of electoral rights, which he felt underlay all other rights of the country. "In this country we must understand the historic cross roads decision to which we have now come," he said. Mr. Seaga said that the PNP had indicated to the country certain positions which it considered the JLP to have taken in so far as electoral reforms were concerned. Those positions which they had indicated to the country that the JLP had taken were not only grave misrepresentations of the opposition position, Mr. Seaga said, but may be considered "outright lies."

Mr. Seaga continued:

"The opposition at no time objected to an electoral commission being entrenched in the constitution. We have pointed out often that the electoral reforms of which the government spoke were minor matters of consideration."

He commended members of the party who had worked hard for the party to achieve recognition in the past and are still working to fight certain policies.

BRIEFS

HAITIAN PORT INSTALLATION--Port au Prince, Haiti, 22 Jul (AFP)--President Jean-Claude Duvalier today inaugurated a 20 million dollar port installation for container ships. The president also inaugurated a new power station. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA]

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